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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 ALTON JONES,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 U.S. BORDER PATROL AGENT
15 HERNANDEZ, et al.,

16 Defendants.

Case No.: 16-CV-1986 W (WVG)

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S
EX PARTE APPLICATION TO FILE
DOCUMENT UNDER SEAL
[DOC. 105]**

17 Pending before the Court is Plaintiff's ex parte application to file an expert report
18 under seal. [Doc. 105.] No opposition has been filed. The Court decides the matter
19 without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). For the following reasons,
20 the Court **GRANTS** the ex parte application.

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1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiff brought this civil rights action on August 8, 2016. (*Compl.* [Doc. 1].)
3 The Third Amended Complaint (“TAC”) alleges violations of state and federal law, and
4 of the U.S. Constitution pursuant to Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed.
5 Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), all arising from an altercation with CBP
6 agents on August 9, 2014 at the Border Field State Park in San Diego.
7 (*See TAC* [Doc. 72].)

8 Plaintiff now applies to the Court to file an expert report under seal on the ground
9 that it contains sensitive medical information. (*Ex Parte App.* [Doc. 105].)

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11 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

12 Federal law creates a strong presumption in favor of public access to court records.
13 But this right of access is not absolute. San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Court—
14 N. Dist. (San Jose), 187 F.3d 1096, 1102 (9th Cir. 1999). “Every court has supervisory
15 power over its own records and files[,]” and may provide access to court documents at its
16 discretion. See Hagestad v. Tragesser, 49 F.3d 1430, 1434 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting
17 Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc., 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978)). District courts
18 therefore have authority to seal and unseal court records, a power that derives from their
19 inherent supervisory power. See Hagestad, 49 F.3d at 1434.

20 When a district court is asked to seal court records in a civil case, the presumption
21 in favor of access can be overcome by a showing of “sufficiently important
22 countervailing interests.” See San Jose Mercury News, 187 F.3d at 1102. The factors
23 relevant to determining whether this presumption has been overcome include the “
24 ‘public interest in understanding the judicial process and whether disclosure of the
25 material could result in improper use of the material for scandalous or libelous purposes
26 or infringement upon trade secrets.’ ” Hagestad, 49 F.3d at 1434 (quoting EEOC v.
27 Erection Co., Inc., 900 F.2d 168, 170 (9th Cir. 1990). “After taking all relevant factors
28 into consideration, the district court must base its decision on a compelling reason and

1 articulate the factual basis for its ruling, without relying on hypothesis or conjecture.” Id.
2 (citing Valley Broad. Co. v. United States Dist. Court, 798 F.2d 1289, 1295 (9th Cir.
3 1986)).

4 As a natural consequence of the public’s right of access to records in civil cases,
5 the presumption of public access cannot be overcome by a mere stipulation of the parties.
6 As Judge Posner recognized, the district judge is duty-bound to scrutinize any request to
7 seal court documents and therefore “may not rubber stamp a stipulation to seal the
8 record.” Citizens First Nat. Bank of Princeton v. Cincinnati Ins. Co., 178 F.3d 943, 945
9 (7th Cir. 1999); accord City of Hartford v. Chase, 942 F.2d 130, 136 (1st Cir. 1991)
10 (“[T]he trial court—not the parties themselves—should scrutinize every such agreement
11 involving the sealing of court papers and what, if any, of them are to be sealed . . .”).
12

13 **III. DISCUSSION**

14 The need to protect medical confidentiality can serve as a compelling reason to
15 seal court documents. See, e.g., Bauman v. Harbor View Home Owners Ass’n, 16-CV-
16 2506 MMA (JMA), 2017 WL 1378215, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 11, 2017) (Anello, J.);
17 Chaker v. Adams, 10-CV-2599 GPC (BGS), 2014 WL 4063124, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Aug.
18 15, 2014) (Curiel, J.).

19 Plaintiff seeks to seal the expert report prepared by Dr. Colin Koransky, a licensed
20 clinical psychologist he has engaged in connection with this case. (*Sealed Lodged*
21 *Proposed Documents* [Doc. 106]; *Koransky CV* [Doc. 104-5, Exh. A].) Dr. Koransky is a
22 medical professional, and his findings and impressions pertaining to Plaintiff’s health are
23 confidential. (*Sealed Lodged Proposed Documents* [Doc. 106].) Redaction could not
24 mitigate the potential for disclosure.

25 The application will be granted.

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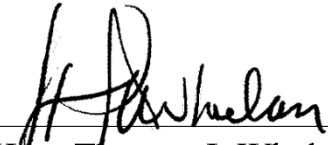
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1 **IV. CONCLUSION & ORDER**

2 Plaintiff's ex parte application to file under seal is **GRANTED**. [Doc. 105.]

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4 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

5 Dated: July 23, 2018

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7 Hon. Thomas J. Whelan
8 United States District Judge
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